

THE ADMINISTRATION

Approved For Release 2004/02/10 : CIA-RDP75-00149R000500230001-4

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Lyndon Johnson Presents

During a White House tea for top Government employees' wives one afternoon last week, Mrs. Alan Boyd, wife of the Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, slipped away to the Lincoln bedroom to watch the televised presidential press conference that was going on downstairs in the East Room. There on the screen was Lyndon Johnson, playing his much-relished role of master of ceremonies. He was introducing, one by one, somewhat in the manner of Ed Sullivan, eight new Administration appointees. Suddenly Mrs. Boyd gasped. There, smiling out at the camera, was the ruggedly handsome face of her husband. "To tell the truth," she said later, "I didn't even hear what he was appointed to."

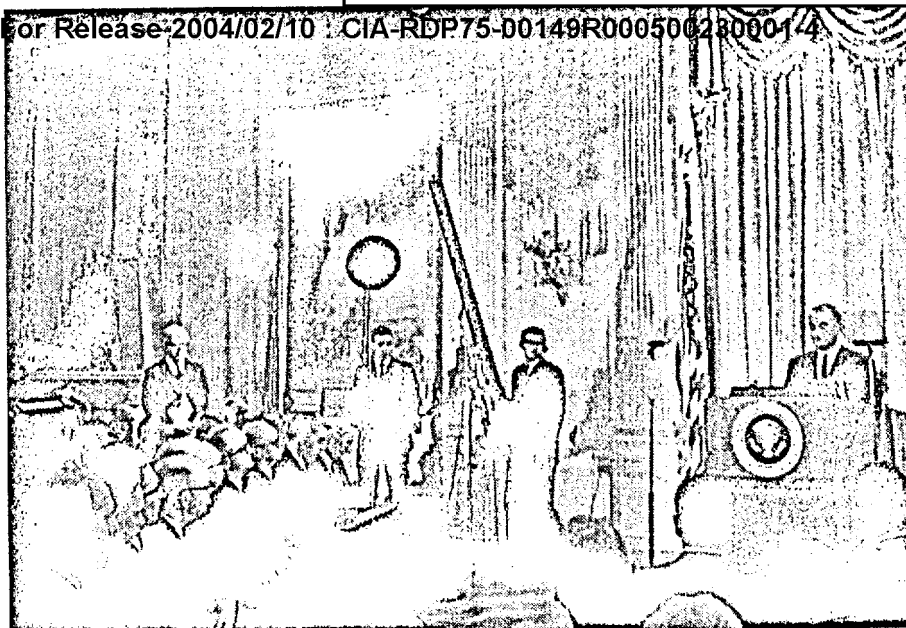
Her husband's new job, she soon found out, was Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. But such is the secrecy with which Lyndon Johnson surrounds his appointments these days that even Boyd was in the dark about just what his new job would be until the press conference began.

For months there had been rumors in the aviation industry that Transport Specialist Boyd, 42, highly regarded for his outstanding performance at CAB—which he turned from a so-so agency into one of the best-run in Washington—was going to be moved up. A Florida-born lawyer who logged more than 3,000 hours piloting troop carriers and combat planes in World War II, Boyd was first named to the CAB in 1959 by President Eisenhower. Two years later John Kennedy elevated him to chairman, a job to which he had been reappointed each year since.

The other Johnson appointees:

► **Charles S. Murphy, 55**, Under Secretary of Agriculture, will replace Boyd as CAB chairman, though he has virtually no background in the field. A lawyer from North Carolina, Murphy has served in Government for 28 years in a wide range of jobs, notably as President Truman's special counsel from 1950 to 1953. During the Senate investigation of the financial shenanigans of convicted swindler Billie Sol Estes, Democrat Murphy, then Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman's right-hand man, was roundly criticized by Republicans for showing favoritism to Estes, but he emerged from the scandal unscathed after Freeman vouched for his integrity.

► **Dr. John A. Schnittker, 40**, the Agriculture Department's director of agricultural economics, will take Murphy's old job as Under Secretary. A Kansas farm boy, Schnittker got a Ph.D. in agricultural economics at Iowa State University, taught at Kansas State University, shuttled back and forth between teaching and Government service until 1961, when he joined the department full time. He is, says Freeman, "a firm, strong, tough-minded leader who is respected throughout this department."



PRESIDENT ANNOUNCING NEW APPOINTEES* AT WHITE HOUSE PRESS CONFERENCE
In the dark at the top of the stairs, and downstairs too.

► **William F. McKee, 58**, retired Air Force general, will become Federal Aviation Agency administrator, replacing undynamic Najeeb Halaby, who has resigned and plans to write a book called *Washington Cockpit*. Virginia-born, West Pointer "Bozo" McKee is little known to the civilian aviation industry, but made a name for himself in the Air Force as a management expert; he is the only non-aviator ever to be made a four-star Air Force general. McKee was Air Force Vice Chief of Staff before he retired last August to join the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

► **Warren Wiggins, 42**, an associate director of the Peace Corps since it began in 1961, was named deputy director, will fill the vacancy left by Bill Moyers, who has been on leave from the Peace Corps as a White House special assistant. An Arizonan, Wiggins left a distinguished twelve-year career with the U.S.'s foreign aid programs to join the Peace Corps, has been credited by Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver as being "more than any other man" responsible for making the Corps work. Wiggins will supervise the activities of the Peace Corps' 10,683 volunteers and far-flung staff, including his parents, aged 67 and 66, who recently returned from a two-year stint as volunteers in Peru and now hold staff jobs at a Peace Corps training camp in Puerto Rico.

► **Donald F. Turner, 44**, Harvard Law professor, will become Assistant U.S. Attorney General in charge of the antitrust division. A Phi Beta Kappa (Northwestern), Turner took a Ph.D. in economics at Harvard, earned a law degree at Yale, where he met Nicholas Katzenbach, now Attorney General. Turner was Katzenbach's personal choice to replace William Orrick, who is resigning. A consultant to both the Government and private industry in top antitrust cases, Turner has written wide-

ly on the subject, is considered an expert with a tough approach. In *Anti-trust Policy; An Economic and Legal Analysis*, a book that Turner co-authored with Carl Kaysen, he suggested that a single company that controls more than half of its market, or any four companies that together command more than 80% of the market, are monopolistic and should be required to loosen their hold.

► **Leonard Carpenter Meeker, 49**, deputy legal adviser in the State Department, will move up to legal adviser. A dedicated, little-known Government attorney from New Jersey, Meeker was a Phi Beta Kappa at Amherst, got his law degree from Harvard in 1940, and, except for four years' Army duty in World War II, has been working for the Government in Washington ever since.

► **Wilbur J. Cohen, 51**, an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will become Under Secretary, replacing a political appointee, Ivan Nestingen, onetime mayor of Madison, Wis., who has resigned. Cohen, who is also from Wisconsin, was considered too liberal by many Senators when President Kennedy appointed him in 1961; he was confirmed by a one-vote margin in the Senate. An assistant to Franklin Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee on Economic Security, which drafted the original Social Security Act, he has been involved ever since in Government welfare programs, now is on an extended leave of absence from the University of Michigan, where he taught public welfare administration. In recent years he has been key man in preparing HEW's legislature program, including the Medicare bill now before Congress.

* Seated in front row from left: Boyd, Wiggins, Schnittker, Murphy, McKee, Cohen, Turner, Meeker (and reporter).

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TOP RECRUITER MACY
The 25,000 are computerized.

The Talent Scout

In his first months as President, there was some doubt that Lyndon Johnson could staff his Administration with the high-caliber types necessary for any pretense at good government. Now, after 17 months in office, Johnson has made about 130 top-level appointments—and by any reasonable standard his report card would read "excellent." Among the blue-ribbon picks: John T. Connor as Secretary of Commerce, Henry H. Fowler as Secretary of the Treasury, and retired Admiral William Raborn as the new Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

For advice on these and many of his other choices, including the eight new appointees announced last week (*see preceding story*), Johnson is the first to pay tribute to his top recruiter: Civil Service Commission Chairman John Williams Macy Jr., 48. Macy makes recommendations that have nothing whatever to do with the civil service as such. Says the President enthusiastically: "He's my talent scout. He's working all the time. He comes up with the names. He gives me several choices for every job. He's the best there is."

Phi Betes. Macy was named head of the Civil Service Commission by President Kennedy in 1961. He streamlined the organization, strengthened its operations considerably and helped get salary raises for the 1,600,000 federal employees who come under the competitive civil service system. But it was only last November, when White House Personnel Scout Ralph Dungan was appointed Ambassador to Chile, that President Johnson asked Macy to take over top-level, non-civil service head-hunting duties as well.

Lyndon's requirements were tough. He wanted men of high education and intelligence, such as Phi Beta Kappas or Rhodes scholars, and he wanted men of relative youth—between 35 and 50—

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who would commit themselves to the President's programs.

Macy turned his scouting job into a near science. By now, he has assembled about 25,000 qualified names for the top 400 positions that a President may be called upon to fill and has put the names and basic qualifications on computer punch cards. In addition, there is a further dossier on each person, containing information about family, recommendations, personality and professional record. For each major job, there is a "position file" that records job requirements and the history of those who, down through the years, have held the positions.

Blue Books. Chicago-born John Macy himself could well be first on the list for any number of Administration posts. He was a Phi Beta Kappa and Rhodes scholar nominee at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., entered Government service through the National Institute of Public Affairs, served as a personnel staff officer in the Army Air Forces. In 1947 he was given a 90-day assignment to run personnel and organization for the Atomic Energy Commission in Santa Fe, N. Mex., stayed on to act as Los Alamos town manager as well until 1951. He joined the Civil Service Commission in 1953 as executive director and, apart from a three-year period when he worked on the "outside" in the field of education, has been with the commission ever since.

Macy's effectiveness lies in his ability to keep himself in the background—he rarely sees the press—and to perform his head-hunting chores with discretion. Cabinet members and government and business executives are always sending him names for Administration jobs. All such nominees get the customary thorough consideration. If they pass muster, Macy makes up "blue books" on their qualifications and shows the books to the President for his decision. So far, Macy's blue books have proved to be presidential bestsellers.

MONITORING AND INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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